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## Democratic National Convention.

Last week, we gave all of the proceedings of this body that came to hand up to the time of going to press. Since then, the proceedings of the two last days' session of the Convention have been received, and, in order that subscribers who do not take a California paper may have a full and connected account of the doings of the Convention, we herewith give it to them:

NEW YORK, July 4.—The National Democratic Convention assembled in Tammany Hall, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion with large American flags and elaborately painted escutcheons of all the States. The hall and galleries are densely crowded.

At 20 minutes past 12 August Belmont called the Convention to order, and spoke at some length, denouncing the policy and character of the dominant party. He concluded by nominating for temporary Chairman, Hon. Henry W. Palmer, of Wisconsin, which was agreed to. Mr. Palmer took the Chair, and applause, and briefly returned thanks for the honor. A prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Morgan. After considerable discussion, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention. Several motions were made in regard to the appointment of committees on permanent organization and credentials. A motion to allow the Territories to be represented on both committees was lost, by 106 to 184. A motion was finally passed allowing States only to be represented on these committees, which were thereupon appointed.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the two former committees to report at 7 this evening. A motion was adopted that all resolutions offered be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. It was ordered that the Committee on Organization be instructed to report rules for the government of the Convention.

Mr. Brooks, on behalf of the New York delegation, moved to reconsider the resolution for meeting to-night, and urged the extreme heat as a cause; also, the fact that the City of New York had arranged for an appropriate celebration of the day. He hoped that the Convention would participate in the celebration. Motion to reconsider prevailed, and the Convention adjourned to meet at ten o'clock [Monday.] The Secretary having first read the Declaration of Independence by vote of the Convention.

NEW YORK, July 6th.—The Convention was called to order about 11 o'clock. Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, moved that the delegates from the Workingmen's Convention be entitled to seats on the floor. Adopted.

Mr. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Horatio Seymour permanent Chairman, and one Vice-President and Secretary from each State; also, recommended that rules be adopted. Mr. Seymour was escorted to the chair, amid applause. He returned thanks, and counsel moderation and harmony. He said the most important questions would be forced on the consideration of the Convention; some would be forced on it by the resolutions of the late Chicago Convention. He discussed briefly the Republican platform; accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation. He then expressed solicitude for the soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans. He accused the now dominant party of extravagant waste of public moneys; of tainting the national credit; of impeding immigration by overhauling the laborer with taxation; and breaking the guarantee of republican liberty. He denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses civil law.

Gov. Seymour closed his address amid great cheering.

Mr. Tilden offered a resolution, which was adopted, admitting delegates from the Territories to honorary seats in the Convention.

A large number of resolutions were presented and referred, including one to the effect that the thanks of the nation are due to Chief Justice Chase for his ability and impartiality in presiding over the Court of Impediment; also, a resolution in favor of an increase of pay to soldiers and sailors, by paying gold or its equivalent.

A letter from Susan B. Anthony was received with great laughter, urging the claim of women to participate in elections.

A resolution was adopted that no steps be taken to nominate a candidate until after the platform is adopted. The vote on the resolution was taken by States.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the recent Proclamation of Amnesty.

NEW YORK, July 7th.—The Convention was called to order at 10:40 a. m. A prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Plummer, in the course of which he referred with feeling to the sudden death of Peter Caggar, a prominent delegate to the Convention from New York.

A delegate from Delaware presented a series of resolutions from Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, which were read.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, moved that all resolutions hereafter submitted shall be referred without reading.

During the discussion of this motion, Henry C. Murphy, from the Committee on Platform, reported a set of resolutions. The ninth denounces the usurpation and tyranny of the Radical party; the violation of its pledges that the conduct of the war was only for the preservation of the Union, and not for the subjugation of the Southern States and the overthrow of the freedom of speech as the Radical press declared; that instead thereof the Radicals have established a system of espionage; have disregarded the writ of habeas corpus; have made the National Capitol a bastille; threaten now to destroy the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and have maligning its Justice because of his integrity on the trial of the President.

The platform, in conclusion, declares that the privilege and trust of suffrage belongs exclusively to the control of each State. Congress has usurped it in violation of the Constitution.

The platform further specifically denounces the reconstruction acts of Congress as a usurpation, unconstitutional and void; demands that the pensions of soldiers and sailors be faithfully paid, and that the public lands should be reserved for homesteads; thanks Andrew Johnson for resisting the aggressions of Congress.

The platform further demands the payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as may be requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and when the obligations of

the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice, to be paid in lawful money of the United States.

In conclusion, the platform invites men of all parties to unite upon this platform.

Mr. Murphy moved the previous question on the adoption of the platform, which was carried, and the platform adopted amidst the wildest cheering.

Mr. Bigler offered a resolution that the convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for President. Carried, amid some confusion.

Mr. Seymour then explained the two-thirds rule, being anxious that no apprehension should arise after the ballot was taken, and invited discussion by the convention whether two-thirds of the whole Convention, or two-thirds of the delegates voting should determine a ballot.

Mr. Richardson moved that two-thirds of the delegates voting should determine. He denounced the two-thirds rule as mischievous. Finally, however, after discussion, he withdrew the resolution and the chairman ruled that two-thirds of all the delegates would be necessary for a nomination.

The convention then proceeded to receive nominations. Connecticut nominated Governor English; Maine nominated Hancock; New Jersey, Governor Parker; New York, Sanford E. Church; Ohio, Geo. H. Pendleton; Pennsylvania, Wm. F. Packard; Tennessee, A. Johnson; Wisconsin, Jas. A. Doolittle. Each nomination was accompanied by a brief speech, and was received with applause.

A delegate inquired whether nominations could be made after the balloting had commenced, and was answered in the affirmative.

First ballot—Total vote, 317; necessary to choice, 212. Pendleton received 105; Johnson, 64; Church, 34; English, 16; Doolittle, 14; Hancock, 33; Parker, 13; Packard, 26; the balance scattering.

Several other ballots were taken. The 6th stood: English, 6; Hancock, 47; Pendleton, 123; Parker, 13; Church, 33; Packard, 27; Johnson, 21; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks, 30; Blair, 5.

A communication was received from the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention announcing the adoption of a resolution approving and endorsing the platform of the Democratic Convention.

A motion for a recess was repeated, and a motion to adjourn till ten to-morrow was carried.

The New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Gen. McClellan, of Illinois, was elected temporary chairman. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, which reported Gen. W. B. Franklin for Permanent Chairman, and a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries. Gen. Franklin was escorted to the Chair amid immense cheering and made a few appropriate remarks.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—On the 13th ballot Pennsylvania went for Hancock. The ballot stood—Pendleton, 129; Hendricks, 82; Hancock, 79.

On the 18th ballot, Pendleton, 56; Hancock, 144; Hendricks, 87; Hoffman, 3.

An excitement occurred in the Illinois delegation. The chairman cast the vote solid for Hendricks; a delegate protested, and pending the excitement the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.  
NEW YORK, July 8.—The Convention met at 10 a. m. The hall was filled in every part. No prayer was offered. The following was announced as the National Executive Committee: Alabama, John Forsyth; Arkansas, John M. Herdick; California, John Bigler; Connecticut, C. M. Converse; Delaware, Samuel Townsend; Florida, Charles E. Dyck; Georgia, A. H. Colver; Illinois, Wilbur F. Storry; Indiana, Wm. Black; Iowa, Daniel B. First; Kansas, J. Eaton; Kentucky, Thomas C. McCreery; Louisiana, Joseph M. Connolly; Maine, Sylvanus R. Lyman; Maryland, Odio Bowie; Massachusetts, Fred. O. Prince; Michigan, Wm. A. Moore; Minnesota, C. W. Nash; Mississippi, C. E. Hooker; Missouri, Charles A. Stewart; Nevada, J. W. McKee; New Hampshire, Henry Brigham; New Jersey, John McGrew; New York, A. Belmont; North Carolina, Thomas Bragg; Ohio, J. G. Thompson; Oregon, J. C. Hawthorne; Pennsylvania, Isaac E. Hester; Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford; South Carolina, Charles H. Simonton; Tennessee, Jno. W. Sedgwick; Texas, John Hancock; Vermont, Henry R. Smith; Virginia, John Gord; Western Virginia, John Hall; Wisconsin, Fred. W. Homestead.

The chairman of the Indiana delegation, in a short speech, nominated Hendricks, and said the delegation had voted a reasonable time for Pendleton, though a minority thought they should adhere to the gentleman from Ohio.

A minority delegate expressed the highest respect for Mr. Hendricks; but said the State Convention had instructed the delegates to vote for Pendleton.

The vote was then called for the 7th ballot. [The vote has been previously sent.] Mississippi and a portion of Tennessee voted for Pendleton, whose name was vociferously cheered.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

On the 8th ballot Louisiana went over to Pendleton. At the conclusion of the call, New York withdrew the name of Church, and cast a solid vote for Hendricks. This received frantic cheering, mingled with hisses. The following ballots showed little change till the 12th, when California cast half a vote for Chase, when there was great and long continued applause in the galleries. A scene of confusion ensued, when a motion was made to clear the galleries, but it was not acted on.

Tennessee gave one vote for McClellan, which was applauded, though not so long as for Chase's name. Pennsylvania still voting solid for Packard.

Another recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

On the 14th ballot, North Carolina voted solid for Hancock instead of Pendleton; Virginia went for Hancock, dropping Pendleton; California voted variously on different ballots, but generally going Pendleton; 3; Oregon gave a solid vote for Pendleton.

On the 15th ballot Pennsylvania went solid for Hancock. [Great cheers.] The ballot stood—Pendleton, 129; Hancock, 79; Hendricks, 82; Packard, Johnson and Doolittle received the same.

On the 16th ballot, Arkansas changed from Pendleton to Hancock. Louisiana and Mississippi left Pendleton and voted solid for Hancock. Georgia gave 64 to Hancock. The result was—Hancock, 113; Pendleton, 107; Hendricks, 79. Several delegates retired for consultation.

On the 17th ballot Tennessee changed from Pendleton to Hancock. The ballot resulted—Hancock, 137; Pendleton, 79; Hendricks, 70. Mr. Tilden said a careful conference and consultation between delegates was now important, and moved to adjourn. Vallandigham seconded the motion, which was voted down.

The 18th ballot was taken. When Illinois was called, Mr. Richardson, chairman, said the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit, therefore he should cast the entire vote for Hendricks.

One delegate protested, and wanted his vote recorded for Pendleton; another wanted to vote for Andrew Johnson.

Great sensation ensued, but the Chair proceeded to announce the vote—Hancock, 144; Pendleton, 56; Packard, 34; Johnson, 1; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks, 87; Hoffman, 3.

Several delegates insisted on the point that each delegate had a right to vote individually, and offered a resolution to that effect, which the Chair ruled out of order, because it was in contravention of the rules adopted.

The rules of the Charleston Convention were read, which recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote, except where the State Convention has instructed the delegate how to vote.

Mr. Richardson said Illinois had instructed the delegation to vote as a unit; also, to vote for Pendleton. The majority of the delegation decided to go, now, for another candidate, and he deemed it his duty to cast the entire vote of the delegation. Here there was a scene of great confusion, and an adjournment was moved and carried.

NEW YORK, July 9th.—Pendleton has withdrawn.

19th ballot—Hendricks, 107; Hancock, 135; Field, 15; Seymour, of Connecticut, 9; Blair, 134.

CINCINNATI, July 9th.—Massachusetts goes for Horatio Seymour on the 21st ballot. Ohio again nominates Horatio Seymour, who again declines, but the declination is not accepted.

Several States change their votes for Seymour, who is nominated on the 22d ballot, with great enthusiasm.

CHICAGO, July 9th.—Received at San Francisco, July 9th.—3:30 p. m.—Frank Blair, Jr., was unanimously nominated for Vice-President.

## Soldiers and Sailors Convention.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Various delegations having paraded in procession, passed near Tammany Hall and arrived at the great hall of the Cooper Institute at a quarter to twelve o'clock. Torn and tattered battle-flags from nearly every field of strife in the late war were carried in the procession. Various bands played Hall Columbia, Rally Round the Flag, Boys, and other patriotic airs. Defeating shouts filled the air. At noon General Franklin called the Convention to order.

General Seymour, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee had not yet prepared a draft of the platform, but reported an address to the National Democratic Convention, declaring the objects of the Conservative Soldiers and Sailors to be the same as animated them during the war; deploring Radical legislation; denouncing the apostasy of men who were once Democrats; declaring that crimes were now being perpetrated in the name of Republicanism and loyalty, not less alarming than those committed by the armed foes of the Government during the war. The address makes a long indictment against the Republican party for many acts since it came into power, and declares the belief that they intend, by use of the army under Grant's supreme control, to cause the electoral vote of some States to be cast for himself by force and fraud. It also declares the solemn conviction that the free institutions of the country have never been in greater jeopardy than now, and they look to the deliberations of the Democratic party now assembled in Convention with the greatest anxiety, believing that on their action depends the future prosperity of our country. The address expresses the belief that there are now living half a million of men who served in the army of the country, who are in sympathy and judgment opposed to the acts of the party in power; and at least half a million more who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but viewing with alarm the recent acts of that party, are now anxious for a change of administration. The address closes by declaring that with a platform of principles reviving no dead issues, but looking only to the arrest of existing evils, and with candidates whose fidelity to the Constitution and devotion to the country cannot be questioned, we shall co-operate with the Democracy in this campaign with enthusiasm, and with confidence that will bring victory and salvation to the country. A motion was unanimously carried that the report be accepted, and a committee of twenty-one was appointed to present the same to the Democratic Convention. A motion was carried that the States be called in order for the presentation of resolutions presented, and referred. Alabama was called, but failed to respond.

The Convention adjourned to ten o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met at noon. General Franklin not being present, owing to indisposition, General Denver, of California, took the chair.

Mr. Slocum reported a resolution from the committee on platform, reciting that the interchange of opinion had with the Democratic Convention fully confirmed the former estimate of the purity and patriotism of that body, and fully justified the belief that, in the selection of candidates and the construction of a platform the Convention will be governed by the spirit of the address adopted by this body; therefore—

Resolved, That we support their nominees, and on our return home will induce our late comrades in arms to do likewise.

Col. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to lay the report of the committee on the table, as he was unwilling to endorse the Democratic platform or candidate without knowing what they were.

A scene of great confusion ensued. The vote was finally taken by States, and Campbell's motion was lost.

The report of the committee was adopted, with only seven votes in the negative.

General Ewing introduced a resolution favoring the preservation and integrity of the National securities, declaring the withdrawal of the national currency and the substitution of greenbacks was a policy favoring the few as against the many, tending to induce repudiation. General Ewing supported his resolution in a lengthy speech.

A delegate from California raised the point of order that the resolution should go to the committee without debate.

A motion to suspend the rules and allow the resolution to be passed was lost—78 to 197—so the resolution went to the committee.

The platform of the Democratic Convention was then read and received with applause.

A resolution accepting the platform was unanimously passed.

General Buckner, late of the Confederate army, was called for and greeted with cheers. He said he wanted dead issues buried, as brave soldiers on both sides had been buried, and both sections of the country united in amity and peace.

A resolution affirming the continuance of the confidence and love entertained by the Convention for Gen. McClellan was offered by General

Slocum and received with tremendous cheering. Unanimously carried.

A Committee was appointed to convey the resolution to General McClellan.

A resolution of thanks to President Johnson for removing Stanton was passed under suspension of the rules.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention was passed, and thereupon the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE MEMPHIS (TENN.) ARGUS, relates the following:  
Night before last, as the moon rose over the hills and dusty tree tops, gilding the spires of our beautiful city with her silver rays, there might have been seen upon the roof of an Egyptian cottage, which is flat and covered with pure white gravel and pitch, a couple of lovers, seated and enjoying the beauty of the scene, and—

"Though few the hours, the happy moments few, So warm with heart, so rich with love they flew, That their full souls forgot to roam. And rested there as in a dream of home."

The sun during the day had been very warm, and thus they met to spend the fleeting hours of twilight, enjoying the pleasant breeze that floated up from the magnolia garden beneath, and interchanged those soul-longings and warm affections for each other, the lovers sat; with one arm he encircled the waist of the fair creature at his side:

"Her little hand lay lovingly, confidently in his."

and all pass lovingly and quietly until the bell tolled the midnight hour.

"None but the loving and beloved, Should be awake at that sweet hour."

The tolling of the bell reminded them that—

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," was requisite for lovers as well as others. Still seated near each other the plighted vows were exchanged and sealed with kisses, like—

"Linked sweetness long drawn out."

At length after many efforts to sever those pleasures, the transported lovers found they were bound to each other by more sticking bonds than lovers' vows. The hot sun had melted the pitch, and after sitting so long, and the night air having cooled the resinous matter, they were "stuck fast." The young gentleman first attempted to disengage himself, but found like Aunt Jemima's plaster, "the more you try to pull it off, the tighter it sticks the faster." The young lady then tried to get up, which she did, minus the skirt of her dress and all of her underclothes as far as the "tilters." In this plight she attempted to remove her disconsolate partner, but it was no use—he couldn't come. After some parley he concluded he could manage it by slipping off his pants. Accordingly he asked of his companion the loan of a pair of pants until he could get home. She thought her pa's would do if they were not too long. With this information he slipped off his boots, and loosing his suspenders, drew himself out of his pants as easily as possible, and the disconsolate couple took themselves down stairs in a very blushing manner. The lady procured as quickly as possible a pair of her fathers pants, which were run into pretty quick, and the Adams decamped with his pants rolled up about six inches. The joke was too good to be kept; by little and little it leaked out until the truth had to come to exculpate the happy innocents.

UNCLE TOBY ON THE MISERIES OF PRINTING A NEWSPAPER.—"I pity the printer," said my uncle Toby. "He's a poor creature," rejoined Trim. "How so?" said my uncle. Because, in the first place, continued the corporal, "he must endeavor to please everybody. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps a paragraph pops in upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor—it is inserted, and he is ruined to all intents and purposes."

"Too much the case, Tim," said my uncle with a deep sigh, "too much—the case."

"And please your honor," continued Trim, elevating his voice, and striking into an inspiring attitude, and please your honor, this is not the whole."

"Go on, Trim, said my uncle feelingly.

"The printer, sometimes will," pursued Trim, "hit upon a piece that pleases him, and he thinks it cannot but go down with subscribers; but, alas, sir, who can calculate upon the human mind? He inserts it, and it is all over with him. They forgive others, but they cannot forgive a printer. He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty miss exclaims, 'Why don't he give us more poetry, marriages and bon mots? Away with these stale pieces.' The politician claps his specs on his nose, and runs it over in search of some violent invective; he finds none; he takes off his specs, folds them, sticks them in his pocket, and declares the paper good for nothing but to burn. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber; and yet after all this complaining, would you believe, sir," said the honest corporal beseechingly—"would you believe it, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay? Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that."

"Never!" responded my uncle Toby, emphatically.

A FRENCHMAN, trying to give a description of the negro race, said it was a very strong race—"not strong like a horse but strong like a skunk." This is the African scent of which we hear so much, and like a certain counterfeit coin, it is a bad cent.

A FELLOW being asked if he was afraid to meet his God, answered, "No; I'm only afraid of t'other chap."